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ist to bear, when we remember what prices the small pictures signed "Meyer von Bremen" bring in the market, and how many artists are proud of this plebeian name. One smiles, too, to find the genius of American *impresarios* recognized, and that the indefatigable Ullmann, "that worthy pupil of Barnum," is getting together an international opera to make a trip round the world, lasting five years, to carry in a ship called the Dolphin not only a complete troupe of singers and orchestra, but an iron theatre, with all the fittings, which can be put up and taken down at will. That the novel is German appears in the fact that the heroine *smokes*, and loses by that habit none of her charms to her artist-lover. As she puffs the chibouque, she is only all the more an Oriental queen.

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6. — *A Practical Introduction to Latin Composition, for Schools and Colleges.* By ALBERT HARKNESS, PH. D., Professor in Brown University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1869. 12mo. pp. 306.

WE called attention to Professor Harkness's Latin Grammar at the time of its first appearance a few years ago, and the prediction we then made has been already fulfilled in its general adoption as a text-book in the schools and colleges of the country. We have now before us a book by the same author, intended to aid the classical student in gaining a knowledge, theoretical and practical, of Latin composition. It consists of three parts,—the first two intended for use in the school studies preparatory for college, and the third for the earlier portion of a college course of classical study. The first part contains a progressive series of lessons and exercises on the etymology, and the second a similar series on the syntax; and these two, rightly studied, will make the pupil familiar, by various and continuous practice, with the forms and the constructions of the Latin language. The third part brings the student to a higher plane, and opens the way to an acquaintance with the elements of Latin style. The exercises are, throughout, translations from Cicero; and as Cicero's expressions are furnished to the pupil in the vocabularies, these exercises will, when properly done, be translations into Ciceronian Latin. If we miss anything in this excellent book, it is a series of exercises for the more advanced stage of study, which would form, when written, a continuous discussion of one theme, instead of isolated sentences on different topics. We consider it no good objection to such lessons, that an inquisitive and ambitious student might find the original passages in Cicero. Such finding, indeed, by the requisite diligence of search and study, would result in a

solid good far greater than any evil that might come from it ; and besides, no lesson would be likely to be a literal translation of the Ciceroian passage. But we are inclined to think, after all, that the author has done wisely in leaving such studies as these to the sole charge of the college professor, who will prefer to have a course and method of his own for his more advanced pupils.

This work, so admirably planned and executed, seems to us to be just the text-book that is needed in classical education. We think it will do better service than the English work of Arnold, which has been for many years used in our schools ; it is smaller and more compact, better systematized, accomplishes more, and of a better quality, within a narrower space, and is besides better suited to our American uses. We hope it may have the same success as the author's Grammar, and be used side by side with that excellent manual in our academies and colleges.

7. — *Chapters on Man. With the Outlines of a Science of Comparative Psychology.* By C. STANILAND WAKE, Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London. London: Trübner & Co. 1868. 12mo. pp. viii., 343.

To be able to write himself a fellow of the Anthropological Society of London is no unequivocal recommendation for any man ; on the contrary, such a title rather raises the presumption that its bearer is a pestilent sciolist, with unbounded confidence in his own learning and immense contempt for those who differ from him in opinion, with much unreasoning prejudice and little true science. Mr. Wake, we are happy to say, shows himself a fellow of quite another sort. There is nothing to object to in the style and aims of his little book ; it furnishes no reason for regarding him as otherwise than an earnest and fair-minded inquirer. If we are to find fault with the work, it must be especially upon the score of a lack of originality and point, of that power which keeps well up the interest of the reader, and leaves him at the end with the impression of new information stored away or new views gained. We cannot congratulate the author upon having made an important contribution to anthropology. His discussions are carried on upon a low plane, and worked out, in great part, with the aid of questionable assumptions or questionable facts. An example of his use of the former auxiliaries is his argument constructed to prove that none of the lower animals can form general ideas ; he defines a general idea quite arbitrarily, in a way to make it attainable by the mental action of men only, and his thesis is demonstrated with small trouble.